



ATLANTIC FLEET RELIGIOUS MINISTRY TEAM

The Mission and Vision of the Fleet Chaplain

Mission of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet		<i>The Mission</i>
Fleet Chaplain Newsletter		<p><i>To support the Commander in Chief, his mission, and his responsibilities to the Chief of Naval Operations, the Unified Commanders, and the Fleet by providing comprehensive, timely information, recommendations, and programs on religious, moral, and ethical concerns; spiritual needs of navy personnel and their families; and matters of human and spiritual values which impact on readiness and mission capability.</i></p>
Reserve Religious Ministries, CLF		
Fleet RP		
For Your Calendars		
Atlantic Fleet Rel. Ministries Overview		
Suicide Prevention		
Navy Knowledge Online		
Immunization Waivers and Religious Accommodation		
Volume XI: History of the Chaplain Corps		
Lay Leader Training		<p><i>The Vision</i></p> <p><i>We will ensure that all members of the Navy and their families are aware of their uniqueness and value in the eyes of God. To the end we will exert our best efforts to instill in them the expectations that they will be cared for and that their sacrifices will be honored.</i></p>
New Chaplain Takes Oath		
Operational Ministries		
U.S. Naval Institute Article "Lucky Break"		

THE MISSION OF THE COMMANDER, U. S. ATLANTIC FLEET

The U. S. Atlantic Fleet provides fully trained, combat ready forces to support United States and NATO commanders in regions of conflict throughout the world. From the Adriatic Sea to the Arabian Gulf, Atlantic Fleet units respond to National Command Authority tasking. Recent conflicts involving Atlantic Fleet units include Operation Allied Force in the Adriatic Sea and Operation Desert Fox in the Arabian Gulf.

Led by Admiral Bob Natter, the Atlantic Fleet consists of over 118,000 Sailors and Marines, 186 ships and 1,300 aircraft. Additionally, there are 18 major shore stations providing training, maintenance and logistics support, as well as support to Navy and Marine Corps families.

The Atlantic Fleet area of responsibility encompasses a massive geographic area including the area of the Atlantic Ocean from the North Pole to 28 degrees North latitude. Additionally, the area includes the Norwegian, Greenland and the Barents Seas. The operational fleet in the Atlantic Fleet is 2nd Fleet. They are responsible for operational tasking as well as training carrier battle groups and amphibious ready groups for forward deployments overseas.

Atlantic Fleet forces are supported by type commanders responsible for readiness support, logistics support and administrative management. The type commanders include air, surface, submarine and Marine forces for the Atlantic Fleet, each headquartered in Norfolk, Va.

While providing combat ready forces to theater commanders in the world's hotspots is a primary responsibility, the Atlantic Fleet also joins NATO forces in supporting the Standing Naval Forces Atlantic, a permanent squadron of destroyers and frigates representing NATO forces in the Atlantic Region. Additionally, Atlantic Fleet units participate annually in UNITAS, a deployment to South America.

This yearly deployment creates unique training opportunities with South American Navies and spreads goodwill to our South American allies.

The Atlantic Fleet is also working to further regionalize its shore infrastructure management through three Regional Commanders (New London, Norfolk and Jacksonville). Additionally, a comprehensive review of afloat forces' workload and training has been chartered by CNO to reduce the demands placed upon Navy people during their Interdeployment Training Cycle (IDTC).

On a daily basis, a significant portion of the Atlantic Fleet is either deployed overseas, conducting underway exercises in preparation for deployment or is involved in another phase of the IDTC. Recent joint initiatives between the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets have led to a major change in the way business is conducted for surface ships and aircraft squadrons in the IDTC. Many inspections and administrative requirements have been eliminated or reduced in order to provide flexibility to unit commanders.

Adding to the exciting new direction the Atlantic Fleet has been heading is a focus on new concepts like "Smart Ship", "Smart Work" and "Smart Tool". Each are unique management approaches and applications of technology encouraging leadership to maximize the professionalism of their team while enhancing the professional experience of Atlantic Fleet Sailors.

The Atlantic Fleet forges ahead, providing well-trained, combat ready forces with a talented Fleet of professional Sailors and Marines, operating the world's most sophisticated warfighting equipment. This team continues to be ready to answer the call when a world crisis emerges.

ATLANTIC FLEET

Fleet Chaplain's Newsletter:

The Chaplain Corps and **Transformation**

Chaplains and RPs, you don't have to go to far, read too much or attend too many meetings before someone begins to talk about "**transformation**." I suspect that when we hear that word one of two things occurs to us. Most of us think that transformation is something someone else does, and though perhaps interesting, it probably does not relate to what we do as chaplains and RPs. On the other hand probably some of us become totally uninterested and mentally shut down as soon as the conversation about transformation begins.

Well, what about it? Does transformation have anything to do with us? In order to have an understanding of the topic, it is a good idea to have a working definition. U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM) is charged with being the leader transformation within the Department of Defense, and according to USJFCOM this is what transformation means:

"**Transformation** is the process of changing form, nature or function. Within the United States military, transformation requires changing the form, or structure of our military forces; the nature of our military culture and doctrine supporting those forces; and streamlining our warfighting functions to more effectively meet the complexities of the new threats challenging our nation in the new millennium."

Hence, in the context of that definition I think that as the providers of religious support (RS) we ought to be looking for ways to change the form, nature and function of what we do. Some folks have expressed to me a concern that as we get closer and closer to transformation that we will diminish our role as a provider of RS. Nothing could be further from the truth. As long as we work with and for men and women who have hearts, minds, and souls we will be providing them with RS. However, the concepts of transformation require that we find new and innovative ways to provide this support. The context of where and when we do RS is changing all around us. It is up to us to find new ways to perform RS.

Perhaps a good example of this is CREDO. For over twenty years now CREDO workers have provided Service men and women, and family members with quality spiritual retreats. We all know of someone who has had a life changing experience through CREDO. This is a very good product that we want to keep as a foundational part of CREDO. However, times are changing, and in order to keep pace with the changing times we must find new products. Accordingly, the CREDO staffs are working to prepare a program that will go aboard ships and stations to train leaders to anticipate and prevent a variety of violent behaviors. There are lots of ways to get to the hearts, minds, and souls of our people. To be serious about transformation is to try to find new and innovative ways for RS to be effective.

As the Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet increasingly assumes the role of Commander Fleet Forces Command (CFFC) we will be more and more focused upon transformation. I believe that chaplains and RPs can lead the way and be the guiding light in CFFC for transformation. The opportunity for transformation is before us. Chaplains and RPs, rise up to meet the meet the challenge. Let us do this together.

Jay Magness
Atlantic Fleet Chaplain



Reserve Chaplains Atlantic

The Atlantic Fleet Chaplains' office has the rather unusual arrangement for a Claimancy of having a Selected Reservist whose job it is to coordinate Reserve Chaplain and RP resources in support of Fleet Religious Ministry needs.

As is the case with all other aspects of ministry, advance planning is the best way to get the most support from the Reserve community. Requests for Reserve support are made 8-10 months prior to the new fiscal year (a request for your needs will go out via the Regions and Operational Ministries in January or February of 2003 for FY04). Ideally Chaplains and RPs who gain to your commands should be integrated into your programs so that they are doing their Annual Training (two week periods) at your location. They are available to augment your staff, provide special project support, or provide coverage for leave or TAD periods. If you are unsure if you have Reservists who gains with you, please be in touch with the Deputy for Reserve Affairs (information below).

In addition to Chaplains and RPs who normally gain to your commands, other Reservists may be available for varying periods of time and for various purposes. Again, advance planning is the best way to meet your needs. However, the nature of needs is such that many needs are short-fuse. The Deputy will attempt to assist you with those needs. Meeting those needs depends on funding, and the availability of the appropriate Reservist to meet your needs. The two primary funding sources for Reserve support other than Annual Training are ADSW (Active Duty for Special Work) and ADT (Active Duty Training).

ADSW supports short-term (up to 179 days) mission requirements for which no permanent duty billet or position is programmed or where active duty personnel with the required skills are unavailable. Unfortunately ADSW is generally limited to Reservists who live within 50 miles of the location where they would work.

ADT may support missions and requirements; i.e., operational support; however, the primary purpose of ADT is to provide individual and/or unit readiness training. ADT periods should not exceed 29 days. Beginning this year, it will not normally be possible for individual Reservists to do multiple ADT periods in a given fiscal year, which unfortunately reduces the pool of available Reservists.

Reserve utilization (other than recalls to Active Duty) has fallen dramatically in the last year. Both funding and requests are down. However resources are still available, and should be considered as part of the Total Force concept, particularly now, as we are all faced with increased expectations in light of the current word situation. The Deputy Fleet Chaplain for Reserve Affairs is CDR Jim Cravens, who is best reached by email at chcusnr@ccaonline.com. Chaplain Cravens is generally on site in Norfolk every other month for a week, but continues to manage the Reserve program even when not physically in the office. Please contact him with questions or requests for support.



Reserve Religious Ministries, US Atlantic Fleet

Atlantic Fleet RP



RP Community Update:

RP Anniversary Filled with Change and Challenge

On this anniversary month of the RP Rating I am compelled to share with you some exciting things that are at work amongst us. We have been blessed with leadership that is committed to the success of our rating. We have seen in just the past year the following things take place.

- Competent community management decisions that have gone along way into bringing us into correct male/female, Sea/shore, and pay-grade alignment.
- An RP Mentorship program brought online (Navy and Marine Corps wide).
- An "A" School Senior RP visitation program that's designed to welcome our newest RPs into our community and provide them with a sense of belonging.
- An RP of the Year Program that will recognize the good work of our finest and brightest RPs.
- The Senior Enlisted Advisor, RPCM(SW/AW/FMF) Persons stood up an Senior RP Focus Group that has been validating rating requirements (Occupational Standards) and making recommendations for future rating requirements with fleet wide input.
- An RP Human Performance Requirements Review (HPRR) which brought some of our most talented Chaplains and RPs together to review the current occupational standards, review fleet input on new requirements, evaluate our current training requirements and methods, and make recommendations for future training requirements. The HPRR also identified civilian qualifications and certifications available for the kinds of work that we perform.

This is certainly not an all-inclusive listing, only a few of the highlights of many great and innovative items being worked on our behalf. As you can see there has been much going on and we will see a lot of transformation resulting from these initiatives in our rating. Even in the midst of transformation, one thing will continue to be a constant and all-important part of who we are; service, we are all about service and caring for those in need.

I challenge you to continue to develop yourself personally and professionally. Secondly, I challenge you to recommit yourself, as I have, to providing the best possible support to your commands, chaplains, and shipmates. Lastly, I urge you to unite with your chaplains and commit to assisting them in "delivering innovative, life transforming service throughout and beyond the Sea Services." Happy Anniversary fellow RPs !

By RPCS(SW/AW/FMF) Michael G. Hutchins, USN

U.S. Atlantic Fleet RP



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FOR YOUR CALENDARS (Feb - Mar 2003)

February 1

- 1941 - United States Fleet reorganized, reviving Atlantic and Pacific Fleets
- 1942 - USS *Enterprise* and *Yorktown* make first WW II air strike, Japanese Marshall Islands
- 1955 - Operation Deep Freeze, a research task force, established in Antarctic

February 2

- 1800 - USS *Constellation* (CAPT Thomas Truxtun) captures *la Vengeance*
- 1862 - USS *Hartford*, Capt David G. Farragut, departs Hampton Roads for Mississippi River campaign

February 3

- 1801 - Senate approves peace treaty with France ending undeclared naval war that began 1798
- 1917 - US severs diplomatic relations with Germany

February 4

- 1779 - John Paul Jones takes command of *Bonhomme Richard*
- 1959 - Keel laying of USS *Enterprise*, first nuclear powered aircraft carrier, Newport News, VA

February 5

- 1854 - Dedication of first chapel built on Navy property, Annapolis, MD
- 1941 - Chief Nurse Marion B. Olds and Nurse Leona Jackson, Navy, arrive on Guam.
- 1971 - Moonwalk by CAPT Alan B. Shepherd, Jr. USN, Commander of Apollo 14 and CDR Edgar D. Mitchell, USN Lunar Module Pilot. During the 9 day mission, 94 lbs of lunar material was collected and Shepard became the first person to hit a golf ball on the moon. Recovery was by helicopter from USS *New Orleans* (LPH-11).

February 6

- 1862 - Union gunboat squadron captures Fort Henry, Tennessee River
- 1922 - World powers sign the Washington Naval Treaty providing for limitation of naval armament
- 1973 - Operation End Sweep mine clearing begins off North Vietnam

February 7

- 1800 - USS *Essex* becomes first U.S. Navy vessel to cross the Equator.
- 1815 - The Board of Naval Commissioners, a group of senior officers, is established to oversee the operation and maintenance of the Navy, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.
- 1955 - Seventh Fleet ships begin evacuation of Chinese nationalists from Tachen Islands
- 1965 - In response to a Viet Cong attack on barracks area at Pleiku, South Vietnam, aircraft from carriers, USS *Coral Sea*, USS *Hancock*, and USS *Ranger* attack North Vietnamese area near Donghoi.

February 8

- 1862 - Joint amphibious force capture Roanoke Island, key to Albemarle Sound
- 1890 - USS *Omaha* sailors and marines assist Hodogary, Japan in subduing large fire

February 9

- 1799 - USS *Constellation* (CAPT Truxtun) captures French *l'Insurgente*
- 1943 - Organized Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal ends

February 10

- 1862 - Union gunboats destroy Confederate ships at Elizabeth City, NC
- 1900 - Appointment of first naval governor of Guam, Commodore Seaton Schroder
- 1960 - USS *Sargo* (SSN-583) surfaces at North Pole

February 11

- 1862 - SecNav directs formation of organization to evaluate new inventions and technical development which eventually led to National Academy of Science.
- 1971 - U.S. and USSR sign a treaty prohibiting the deployment of nuclear weapons on the ocean floor.

February 12

- 1945 - USS *Batfish* (SS-310) sinks second Japanese submarine within three days
- 1947 - First launching of guided missile (Loon) from a submarine, USS *Cusk*

February 13

- 1854 - Admiral Perry anchors off Yokosuka, Japan to receive Emperor's reply to treaty proposal
- 1913 - Naval Radio Station, Arlington, VA begins operations
- 1945 - First naval units enter Manila Bay since 1942
- 1968 - Operation Coronado XI begins in Mekong Delta

February 14

- 1778 - John Paul Jones in *Ranger* receives first official salute to U.S. Stars and Strips flag by European country, at Quiberon, France.
- 1804 - LT Stephen Decatur, with volunteers from frigate *Constitution* and schooner *Enterprise* enter Tripoli Harbor by night in ketch *Intrepid* to destroy the captured frigate *Philadelphia*. Decatur succeeds without American losses.
- 1813 - *Essex* becomes first U.S. warship to round Cape Horn and enter the Pacific Ocean
- 1814 - USS *Constitution* captures British *Lovely Ann* and *Pictou*
- 1840 - Officers from USS *Vincennes* make first landing in Antarctica on floating ice daring act of the age."
- 1815 - USS *Constitution* captures British *Susannah*
- 1967 - Operation River Raider begins in Mekong Delta

February 15

- 1856 - USS *Supply*, commanded by LT David Dixon Porter, sails from Smyrna, Syria, bound for Indianola, Texas, with a load of 21 camels intended for experimental use in the American desert west of the Rockies.
- 1898 - U.S. battleship [Maine blows up in Havana Harbor](#).

February 16

- 1804 - Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, with volunteers from frigate *Constitution* and schooner *Enterprise*, enters Tripoli harbor by night in the ketch *Intrepid* to burn the captured frigate *Philadelphia*. Decatur's raid succeeds without American losses. England's Lord Nelson calls this "the most daring act of the age."
- 1815 - USS *Constitution* captures British *Susannah*
- 1967 - Operation River Raider begins in Mekong Delta

February 17

- 1864 - Confederate submarine *H.L. Hunley* sinks USS *Housatonic*
- 1942 - First Construction Battalion (Seabees) arrive Bora Bora
- 1944 - Carrier aircraft strike Japanese fleet at Truk, sinking ships and destroying aircraft

February 18

- 1846 - General order on Port and Starboard
- 1944 - Amphibious Force under RADM Hill lands troops on Engebi Island, Eniwetok
- 1955 - 1st of 14 detonations, Operation Teapot nuclear test

February 19

- 1814 - USS *Constitution* captures British brig *Catherine*
- 1945 - Marines with naval gunfire support land on Iwo Jima; island secured 16 March.

February 20

- 1815 - USS [Constitution, under Captain Charles Stewart, captures HMS Cyane and sloop-of-war Levant](#)
- 1962 - LCOL John Glenn, USMC becomes first American to orbit Earth. His flight in *Friendship 7* (Mercury 6) consisted of 3 orbits in 88 minutes at a velocity of 17,544 mph with the highest altitude of 162.2 statute miles. Recovery was by USS *Noa* (DD-841).
- 1962 - USS *Dixie* (AD-14) rescues lone crewman aboard a sailing yawl adrift for four days.
- 1974 - S-3A Viking ASW aircraft (carrier jet) introduced officially, given to VS-41.

February 21

- 1944 - Marines with support of naval bombardment and carrier aircraft secure Eniwetok atoll
- Darien, Panama, for an interoceanic ship canal.

1909 - Great White Fleet returns from round the world cruise to Hampton Roads, VA
1943 - USS *Iowa* (BB-61), the lead ship of the last class of American fast battleships, is commissioned.
1974 - LTJG Barbara Ann Allen becomes first Navy designated female aviator

February 23

1795 - U.S. Navy Office of Purveyor of Supplies is established. This is the Navy Supply Corps Birthday.
1919 - Launching of *Osmond Ingram* (DD-255), first Navy ship named for an enlisted man
1944 - Carrier groups under Spruance attack Saipan, Tinian and Rota in the Marianas
1945 - Marines and a Navy corpsman raise flag on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima

February 24

1813 - USS *Hornet*, Captain James Lawrence, captures HMS *Peacock*
1968 - Task Force Clearwater established in I Corps
1973 - In accordance with the Paris Accords, Navy Task Force 78, composed of 4 ocean minesweepers plus Helicopter Mine Countermeasures Squadron 12, begins sweeping the North Vietnamese waters of the mines laid in 1972.

February 25

1861 - *Saratoga*, member of U.S. African Squadron, captures slaver sloop *Express*
1933 - Commissioning of USS *Ranger*, first true aircraft carrier
1959 - USS *Galveston* fires first Talos surface-to-air missile

February 26

1811 - Congress authorizes first naval hospital
1913 - Approval of experimental wind tunnel for Navy
1944 - Sue Sophia Dauser, Superintendent of the Navy's Nurse Corps is first woman in Navy to receive rank of Captain.

February 27

1942 - Battle of the Java Sea, Allied Naval Force attacks Japanese invasion convoy

February 28

1844 - Explosion of *Peacemaker*, experimental 14 inch gun, on board USS *Princeton*.
1893 - Launching of USS *Indiana* (BB-1), first true battleship in U.S. Navy.
1959 - USS *Strong* rescues 13 Arab fishermen from Bahrain when their fishing boats floundered in a storm.
1980 - Blue crew of USS *Francis Scott Key* (SSBN-657) launches 4 Trident I (C-4) missiles in first C-4 Operational Test.

March 1

1942 - *U-656* becomes the first German submarine of World War II to be sunk by Naval air (VP-82).
1954 - 1st of 6 detonations, Operation Castle nuclear test.

March 2

1859 - Launch of *Saginaw* at Mare Island, first Navy ship built on West Coast of U.S.
1867 - Birthday of Civil Engineering Corps.
1899 - Act of Congress creates the rank Admiral of the Navy for George Dewey.
1973 - Women begin pilot training to U.S. Navy.

March 3

1776 - First amphibious landing operation. Continental naval squadron under Commodore Esek Hopkins lands Sailors and Marines, commanded by Captain Samuel Nicholas, on New Providence Island in the Bahamas, capturing urgently-needed ordnance and gunpowder.
1871 - Navy Medical Corps established
1883 - Congress authorizes 4 modern ships of steel, "A,B,C, D Ships"; three cruisers, *Atlanta*, *Boston* and *Chicago*, and dispatch boat *Dolphin*
1915 - Office of Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) established
1915 - Congress creates Federal Naval Reserve. Under it Naval Reserve Force built up 1960 - *USS Sargo* return to Hawaii from arctic cruise of 11,000 miles, 6,003 miles under the polar ice

March 4

1911 - Appropriation of first funds for experiments in naval aviation.
1925 - Congress authorizes restoration of *USS Constitution*.
1947 - Operation Highjump, air operations in Antarctica, ends.
1963 - Navy Hercules aircraft completes 12-day rescue operation of critically ill Danish seaman from Danish freighter off the coast of Antarctic.

March 5

1942 - Name "Seabees" and insignia officially authorized
1943 - *USS Bogue* begins first anti-submarine operations by escort carrier.
1960 - *USS Newport News* (CA-148) and personnel from Port Lyautey complete emergency relief operations at Agadir, Morocco after earthquake on 29 February.

March 6

1822 - *USS Enterprise* captures four pirate ships in Gulf of Mexico
1862 - *USS Monitor* departed New York for Hampton Roads, VA
1942 - U.S. Cruisers and destroyers bombard Vila and Munda, Solomon Islands, sinking 2 Japanese destroyers

March 7

1958 - Commissioning of *USS Grayback*, first submarine built from keel up with guided missile capability, to fire Regulus II missile.
1960 - *USS Kearsarge* (CVS-33) [rescues 4 Russian soldiers](#) from their landing craft 1,000 miles from Midway Island, which was drifting several weeks

after their engine failed off Kamchatka Peninsula.
1966 - Department of Navy reorganized into present structure under CNO
1967 - PBRs assists Operation Overload II in Rung Sat Zone, Vietnam
1968 - Operation Coronado XII begins in Mekong Delta, Vietnam
1994 - Navy issues first orders to women assigned aboard combat ship, USS *Eisenhower*

March 8

1854 - Commodore Matthew Perry opens treaty negotiations with Japan
1862 - Ironclad ram CSS *Virginia* destroys USS *Cumberland* and *Congress*
1945 - Phyllis Daley becomes first African-American Ensign, Navy Nurse Corps
1958 - Battleship USS *Wisconsin* (BB-64) is decommissioned, leaving the Navy without an active battleship for the first time since 1895.
1965 - Seventh Fleet lands first major Marine units in South Vietnam at Danang

March 9

1798 - Appointment of first surgeon U.S. Navy, George Balfour
1847 - Commodore David Connor leads successful amphibious assault near Vera Cruz, Mexico
1862 - First battle between ironclads, USS *Monitor* and CSS *Virginia*
1914 - Test of wind tunnel at Washington Navy Yard

March 10

1783 - USS *Alliance* (CAPT John Barry) defeats HMS *Sybil* in final naval action of Revolution in West Indies waters
1933 - Pacific Fleet provides assistance after earthquake at Long Beach, CA
1945 - Navy and civilian nurses interned at Los Banos, Philippines flown back to U.S. Navy nurses awarded Bronze Star.
1948 - First use of jets assigned to operational squadron (VF-5A) on board a carrier (Boxer)

March 11

1935 - Birth of Naval Security Group when OP-20G became the Communications Security Group
1941 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease Act
1942 - In a PT boat, LCDR John Bulkeley leaves the Philippines to take General Douglas MacArthur to Australia
1945 - Use of first Navy landing craft to cross Rhine River at Bad Neuenahr
1965 - Market Time patrols begin off South Vietnam coast

March 12

1917 - All American merchant ships to be armed in war zones
1942 - President Franklin D. Roosevelt designates Admiral Ernest J. King to serve as the Chief of Naval Operations, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet to which he was appointed on 30 December 1941.
1956 - In first overseas deployment of Navy missile squadron, VA-83 left on USS *Intrepid*

March 13

1895 - Award of first submarine building contract to John P. Holland Torpedo Boat Co.
1917 - Armed merchant ships authorized to take action against U-boats.
1959 - Naval Research Laboratory takes first ultraviolet pictures of sun.
1963 - USS *Albany* (CG-10) and aircraft from Navy Airborne Early Warning Squadron Four from Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico aid five ill crewmembers of Norwegian freighter *Jotunfjell*.

March 18

- 1945 - Carriers begin 3 month Okinawa Campaign by destroying aircraft on Kyushu, Japan
- 1974 - Navy sent to sweep mines from Suez Canal

March 19

- 1898 - USS *Oregon* departs San Francisco for 14,000 mile trip around South America to join U.S. Squadron off Cuba
- 1917 - Navy Department authorizes enrollment of women in Naval Reserve with ratings of yeoman, radio electrician, or other essential ratings.
- 1942 - SecNav gave Civil Engineering Corps command of Seabees

March 20

- 1833 - CDR Geisinger of *Peacock* negotiates first commercial treaty with King of Siam
- 1922 - USS *Jupiter* recommissioned as *Langley*, Navy's first aircraft carrier
- 1939 - Naval Research Lab recommends financing research program to obtain power from uranium

March 21

- 1917 - Loretta Walsh becomes first woman Navy petty officer when sworn in as Chief Yeoman.
- 1919 - Navy installs and tests Sperry gyrocompass, in first instance of test of aircraft gyrocompass
- 1945 - Bureau of Aeronautics initiates rocket-powered surface-to-air guided missile development by awarding contract to Fairchild

March 22

- 1820 - Commodore Stephen Decatur dies after duel with Capt. James Barron
- 1915 - "Naval Aviator" replaces former "Navy Air Pilot" for officers qualified as aviators
- 1929 - Navy ships protect Americans and their property during Mexican revolution
- 1946 - USS *Missouri* departs U.S. to return body of deceased Turkish ambassador to the U.S. back to Turkey for burial. *Missouri* arrived in Istanbul on 5 April.

March 23

- 1815 - USS *Hornet* captures HMS *Penguin* in battle lasting 22 minutes
- 1882 - SECNAV Hunt issues General Order No. 292 creating Office of Naval Intelligence.
- 1917 - Launching of USS *New Mexico*, first dreadnought with turboelectric drive
- 1945 - Carriers begin pre-assault strikes on Okinawa, kamikaze attacks follow
- 1958 - First launching of simulated Polaris missile from submerged tactical launcher facility off CA.
- 1965 - LCDR John W. Young, USN, Pilot of Gemini 3 completed 3 orbits in 4 hours., 53 minutes at an altitude of 224 km. Recovery was by helicopters from USS *Intrepid* (CVS-11).

March 24

1903 - George Dewey commissioned Admiral of the Navy with the date of rank, 2 March 1899. He was the only person to hold this rank.

March 25

1813 - USS *Essex* takes *Neryeda*, first capture by U.S. Navy in Pacific
1898 - Assist. SECNAV Theodore Roosevelt proposes Navy investigate military application of Samuel Langley's flying machine, beginning naval aviation

March 26

1942 - ADM King becomes both Chief of Naval Operations and Commander, U.S. Fleet
1943 - Battle of Komandorski Islands, prevents Japanese reinforcements from reaching Attu
1966 - Operation Jackstay in Navy's first amphibious assault in Vietnam's inland waters
1968 - Operation Bold Dragon III began in Mekong Delta

March 27

1794 - Congress authorizes construction of 6 frigates, including *Constitution*
1799 - USS *Constitution* recaptures American sloop *Neutrality* from France
1880 - USS *Constellation* departs New York with food for famine victims in Ireland

March 28

1800 - *Essex* becomes first U.S. Navy vessel to pass Cape of Good Hope
1814 - HMS *Phoebe* and *Cherub* capture USS *Essex* off Valparaiso, Chile. Before capture, *Essex* had captured 24 British prizes during the War of 1812.
1848 - USS *Supply* reaches the Bay of Acre, anchoring under Mount Carmel near the village of Haifa, during expedition to explore the Dead Sea and the River Jordan.

March 29

1954 - Carrier aircraft began reconnaissance near Dien Bien Phu, Indochina
1960 - Launch of first fully integrated Fleet Ballistic Missile from USS *Observation Island*
1973 - Naval Advisory Group and Naval forces, Vietnam disestablished and last U.S. prisoners of war left Vietnam.
1975 - Evacuation of Danang by sea began

March 30

1944 - First use of torpedo squadrons from carriers to drop aerial mines (Palau Harbor)
1972 - Easter Offensive began in Vietnam

March 31

1854 - Commodore Matthew Perry negotiates Treaty of Kanagawa to open trade between U.S. and Japan
1971 - Poseidon (C-3) missile becomes operational when USS *James Madison* began her 3rd patrol carrying 16 tactical Poseidon missiles.
1992 - USS *Missouri* (BB-63), the last active American battleship is decommissioned.

missiles.

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Due This Month:

(FEBRUARY)

O2	FITREPS	28th
O6, E1-E3	MIDTERM COUNSELING	

(MARCH)

E5	FITREPS	31st
E7/E8	MIDTERM COUNSELING	

Miscellaneous Items of Interest:

JAN - Chief Petty Officer Exam

MAR - Enlisted Advancement Exams

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Suicide Prevention

By Ltjg Gregory A. Cates

I'd like to begin this article a little different. I want to ask you to think of a time in your life when you felt really low. This may be a time when something happened directly to you or something may have happened to someone you love and care for deeply. What were your thoughts and feelings during that time? Did someone you know come alongside and notice your pain or did you have to go through it alone? I bring this up because we have Sailors and Marines out there who are feeling alone or going through rough times. It's strange how a ship of 400 men and women can be such a lonely place, but it can be. I know a young 18-year-old Sailor who received a "Dear John" letter from his high school sweetheart and sat on the mess decks and cried because of the loneliness. We are finishing up the holiday season, which has historically been a rough time for military personnel. I'm sure most of us know the song, "I'll Be Home For Christmas." I can still remember how the meaning of the song changed to me when my mother reminded me that it ends with "...if only in my dreams." The reason this is so important to chaplains is because it is part of our job to recognize the signs of trouble and train others to do the same. We may be the last line of defense before someone tries to commit suicide.



The CNO stated in NAVADMIN 390/02 in November 2002 that suicide was the Navy's third leading cause of death last year. The Navy has joined a Department of Defense-wide campaign to reduce suicides and has adopted the theme, "Everyone Counts—Taking Action Saves Lives." All commands should have received a Suicide Prevention Facilitator's Kit that will help you both identify those at risk and train others to do the same. The kit comes with a training manual, transparencies, and videotape with 5 different scenes of common situations that can occur in the lives of the Sailors and Marines that are under our care. The main focus of the training is that if everyone is involved and trained in suicide recognition and prevention we can dramatically reduce the loss of life. By a ratio of 3 to 2, more people in the United States die by suicide than by homicide. And, according to John McManamy, author of numerous articles on depression and suicide, "Seventy-five percent of all those who commit suicide indicate their deep despair beforehand." This shows the importance of training those around us to notice the danger signs that may be evident before someone decides to take their life.

We need to show others how to be a "first responder." This is the term given to those who take morally courageous steps to prevent suicide. Suicide prevention is scary for most people because they are afraid to say or do the wrong thing. If someone feels they may make matters worse they probably won't get involved, but we know that knowledge empowers. We can hone our skills and empower those around us by using this "Suicide Prevention Facilitator's Kit." A helpful tool in this kit is the acronym, "Aid Life." It is an excellent way of remembering the different steps that should be taken to help prevent a suicide. It can provide practical responses to the telltale signs of suicide and it stands for the following:

- A—Ask the person if they are thinking about suicide.
- I—Intervene Immediately
- D—Don't keep it a secret
- L—Locate help
- I—Inform your chain of command
- F—Find someone; don't leave the person alone
- E—Expedite, get help right away

If all of us do our part to be alert to verbal, behavioral and situational clues and we train others to do the same we can prevent suicides. I think we can all see the tremendous opportunity and responsibility we have when we think of the pain and suffering that can be erased by the prevention of just one suicide.



(Chaplain Cates recently reported to the USS Normandy (CG 60). While in route he volunteered to write

Navy Knowledge Online

By Ltjg Gregory A. Cates

How is your Navy knowledge these days? The Naval Personnel Development Command manages a web page called “Navy Knowledge Online” which is located at WWW.NKO.NAVY.MIL. This site offers benefits such as “Instant Messenger,” a white pages directory, and an electronic training jacket where you can view your individual training, education, advancement, qualifications and certification data. It also provides information on tricare and a search engine for browsing through courses that you may take online.



One of the most important benefits of this site is the information available that can help both your career and those you are serving. The Navy has decided to completely revamp the way it trains its sailors in order to keep up with the technological advances in naval warfare, retain the sailors it has, and attract new sailors. This ambitious program is named Task Force Excel (Excellence through Commitment to Education and Learning) and the latest news and educational benefits of this program can be found on the “Navy Knowledge Online” website. Task Force Excel will be partnering with civilian companies to develop career paths for sailors in many different careers such as cooking, information systems, electronics and fire control. Sailors who complete these courses will be able to qualify as technicians for civilian companies when they retire and they will also earn college credit. Task Force Excel has also implemented cutting edge ways of tracking your personal military career. An example of this is the Five Vector Model shown below which is an initiative of Task Force Excel.



(Chaplain Cates recently reported to the USS Normandy (CG 60). While in route he volunteered to write newsletter articles on Navy Knowledge Online and Suicide Prevention).

Immunization Waivers and Religious Accommodation

Remember that immunization requirements may be waived when requested by a service member. This waiver must be based on the doctrinal or traditional practices of the religious faith practiced by the member. The religious objection by the individual service member must be balanced against any medical risk to the member and to their unit. All waivers are granted by the Surgeon General after following the appropriate application procedure. Waivers can be revoked by the service members commanding officer in the event of imminent risk of disease due to exposure or as a result of international health regulations. Please review current policies and be prepared to assist members of your command upon request; (MILPERSMAN 6320-010: Immunization Waivers; SECNAV-INST 1730.8A: Accommodation of Religious Practices; and BUMEDINST M6320.4E: Immunizations and Chemoprophylaxis).

For more information OSD offers an excellent resource at their Anthrax Vaccination Immunization Program website: <http://www.anthrax.osd.mil/>. For medical information concerning immunizations contact your medical officer. For information or questions regarding religious accommodation please contact the Fleet Chaplain Office at 757-836-5504.

Volume XI : History of the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps

**Have YOU submitted your biographical data for Volume XI of the History of the U.S. Navy
Chaplain Corps?**

The Chaplain Resource Board (CRB) has been trying for several months to gather biographical data from our chaplains for Volume XI of the History of the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps. All chaplains who served on active duty between 01 January 1992 and 31 December 2002 are required to submit surveys. The surveys were mailed to all Atlantic Fleet chaplains last year (Chief of Chaplain's letter dated 05 March 2002) and the surveys are on line at the CRB website. The CRB reports that response has been poor to date. If you have not submitted your response please do so immediately.

Here is the link to the survey on line:

<http://www.chaplain.navy.mil/Vol11Survey/vol11.asp>

Lay Leader Training

Colleagues,

You are invited to participate in the below Lay Leader Training event.

Thank you, V/R, Fleet RP

VR, Michael G. Hutchins
RPCS(SW/AW/FMF) Michael G. Hutchins, USN
U.S. Atlantic Fleet RP (NO2G2)
U.S. JFCOM Religious Affairs Specialist (J02G2)
1562 Mitscher Ave., Suite 250
Norfolk, VA 23551-2487
DSN: 836-5504 or (757) 836-5504

The Navy Chaplain Corps' Vision Statement: "Devoted to God and Country, we unite to deliver innovative, life transforming service throughout and beyond the Sea Services."

-----Original Message-----

From: COMNAVREG MIDLANT NORFOLK VA//N11/N1//
Sent: Wednesday, January 15, 2003 23:26
To: CMC@clf.navy.mil; LRC1@clf.navy.mil; LRC2@clf.navy.mil;
Subject: RR 151211Z JAN 03 SUBJ/IN-SERVICE LAY LEADER TRAINING COURSE//

This message is UNCLAS

RATUZYUW RUCOGAB0001 0151211-UUUU--RUCBMRC RUCBRES RUCBTED RUCBCLF.
ZNR UUUUU ZUI RUCOMCB1308 0151818
R 151211Z JAN 03 ZYB PSN 699218L35
FM COMNAVREG MIDLANT NORFOLK VA//N11/N1//
TO AIG 7729
ALL SHIPS AND FLTUNITS PRESENT HAMPTON ROADS VA
R 141500Z JAN 03 ZYB
FM COMREGSUPPGRU NORFOLK VA//NO2G//
TO SOPA ADMIN NORFOLK SUBAREA VA//N1//
INFO COMNAVREG MIDLANT NORFOLK VA//N00/N01//
COMNAVSURFLANT NORFOLK VA//NO2G//
COMREGSUPPGRU NORFOLK VA
BT
UNCLAS //N01500//
MSGID/GENADMIN/CRSGN/JAN//
SUBJ/IN-SERVICE LAY LEADER TRAINING COURSE//
POC/MENDOZA/RPC/WSU CHAPLAIN CTR/TEL:(757)444-7125//
RMKS/1. COMNAVREG MIDLANT PLEASE READD TO AIG 7729 AND ALL
SHIPS AND FLEET UNITS NORFOLK SUBAREA.
2. BASIC IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSES FOR PROSPECTIVE LAY LEADERS
(LL) WILL BE HELD ON 18-19 FEB 03 FROM 0730-1600. TRAINING WILL
BE CONDUCTED IN THE WATERFRONT CHAPLAINS CENTER, NAVAL STATION,
PAGE 02 RUCOGAB0001 UNCLAS
BLDG CEP-58, LOCATED INSIDE GATE 5, SURFACE AND SUBMARINE PIERS GATE.
3. COMMANDS ARE REQUESTED TO SELECT CANDIDATES FOR LL ON THE
BASIS OF HIGH MORAL CHARACTER, ACTIVE RELIGIOUS INVOLVEMENT,
MOTIVATION AND POTENTIAL TO SERVE. IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED
THAT ALL CANDIDATES BE E-5 OR ABOVE.
4. ALL LL CANDIDATES MUST BE INTERVIEWED BY THEIR UNIT
CHAPLAIN TO DETERMINE THE DEPTH OF THEIR FAITH COMMITMENT AND
THEIR POTENTIAL TO WORK IN AN ENVIRONMENT OF RELIGIOUS PLURALISM.
THE INTERVIEWING CHAPLAIN SHOULD REQUIRE AN ENDORSEMENT FROM THE
CHURCH OR SYNAGOGUE OF A PROSPECTIVE LL.

5. EXTRAORDINARY MINISTER OF THE EUCHARIST (EME) CANDIDATES MUST BE ROMAN CATHOLIC IN GOOD STANDING WITH THE CHURCH. THEY MUST BE INTERVIEWED BY A CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN TO DETERMINE HIS/HER QUALIFICATIONS PRIOR TO THE TRAINING COURSE. SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE TRAINING IS A PREREQUISITE FOR BEING OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED AS AN EME BY THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF THE MILITARY. APPOINTMENTS FOR THE EME INTERVIEW CAN BE MADE BY CONTACTING CHAPLAIN CONNOLLY AT 444-7120/7125/7126.

6. JEWISH PERSONNEL CAN ARRANGE INTERVIEWS BY CONTACTING LCDR SORIA AT 444-1091. MUSLIM PERSONNEL CAN ARRANGE INTERVIEWS BY PAGE 03 RUCOGAB0001 UNCLAS CONTACTING CHAPLAIN SAIFULISLAM AT 444-7361 OR DSN 564-7361. LATTER DAY SAINTS PERSONNEL CAN ARRANGE INTERVIEWS BY CONTACTING BISHOP DAVID STRICKLAND AT 622-3772. PERSONNEL OF OTHER FAITHS CAN CONTACT THE WATERFRONT CHAPLAINS CENTER AT 444-7120 FOR INFORMATION REGARDING REQUIRED INTERVIEW.

7. RESERVATIONS FOR THE LAY LEADER TRAINING MUST BE MADE BY 10 FEB 03 WITH RPC(SW/AW) MENDOZA AT DSN 564-7120 OR COM (757)444-7120/7125/7126.

8. UNIFORM OF THE DAY FOR NAVY PERSONNEL IS WORKING BLUES FOR E-6 AND BELOW OR WORKING KHAKIS FOR E-7 AND ABOVE.

9. PROJECTED FUTURE TRAINING DATES ARE 13-14 MAY 03 AND 12-13 AUG 03.//

BT

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CIECS Distribution:

New chaplain takes oath at 227th anniversary celebration

BY JOSN CAMY THOMPSON

CORRESPONDENT

The Navy Chaplain Corps is 227 years old, on board more than 75 afloat commands in the Atlantic Fleet and supports the diversity of religious expression in America. It has approximately 900 members and is now one man stronger.

The second article of Continental Navy Regulations, adopted Nov. 28, 1775, states, "The Commanders of the Thirteen United Colonies are to take care that divine services be performed twice a day on board, and a sermon preached on Sundays, unless bad weather or other extraordinary accidents prevent."

Rear Adm. David Architzel, Commander Navy Region Mid- Atlantic, commissioned the Rev. W. David Hicks, now Lt. Hicks, Nov. 23 at the 227th annual CHC anniversary celebration. "This is the first time, the Navy and the Chaplain Corps have commissioned an officer and a new chaplain at a Chaplain Corps anniversary dinner," said Capt. William O. Weimer, regional chaplain for Navy Region Mid-Atlantic. Hicks, who had been an associate pastor at the First Baptist Church in Suffolk, is scheduled to report Jan. 21 to the Navy Chaplain School, Newport R.I., for a two-month basic course.

"Over a year ago, I was invited to attend a conference in Norfolk and spend the day on the (nuclear-powered aircraft carrier) Truman," said Hicks. "I went, spent the day and at the end the CHC said, 'We really need you' so I seriously considered it and here I am. It is a wonderful opportunity to be serving my country and my God."

A native of Fredericksburg, Hicks is a graduate of Liberty University in Lynchburg with a bachelor of science in pastoral ministries. He then attended Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, N.C., where he received a master of divinity degree. It took the CHC 124 years of service to receive actual rank, 170 years of battle to receive the Medal of Honor, 198 years of sermons and services to commission the first female chaplain and 227 years to perform their first commissioning at the anniversary dinner. "If I had one theme for tonight it would be to go forward," said Vice Adm. Albert H. Konetzni Jr., this year's guest speaker for the anniversary dinner. "Go out and meet the kids. Work with the young people so they can go out and better serve our country."



Rear Adm. David Architzel, Commander Navy Region Mid-Atlantic, gives the Oath of Office to the Navy's newest chaplain, Lt. W. David Hicks, at the 227th Chaplain Corps anniversary celebration

OPERATIONAL MINISTRIES

LAY LEADER / EME TRAINING

Lay Leaders /Extraordinary Ministers of the Eucharist (EME) onboard ships have always served as a vital spiritual link to the men and women of our Operational Forces. Training of our Lay Leaders/EMEs has been a concentrated focus over the past year for the Religious Ministry Teams within Operational Ministries. Through the combined efforts of Waterfront Support Units in Mayport and Norfolk, Fleet Support Activity Ingleside, TX, Submarine Group 2 and Submarine Group 10, 117 new Lay Leaders are providing life-transforming ministry to our Sailors & Marines at sea. Not only do OPMIN's chaplains and Religious Program Specialists provide initial training, but they also offer follow-up quarterly training sessions and serve as prime support mechanisms for their ministry.

To further support this effort, the Directorate for Operational Ministries, is developing a "supplement" to the current shipboard Allowance Equipage List (AEL) for chaplain's equipment aboard DDG/DD/FFG class ships: our vision is to provide a supplement targeted at ships without chaplains assigned. This supplement will incorporate requirements in support of our Lay Leader/ EME personnel.



AE3 Elisa Locke; AD3 Samuel Horne
and ETC William Powell



"TRUMAN's choir performs on the flight
deck during morning worship services."

OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM

Religious Ministry Teams from USS HARRY S. TRUMAN (CVN 75) and USS SAN JACINTO (CG 56) pulled anchor recently and set sail in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. Our thoughts and prayers are with them and their families as they depart prior to the holidays.

As with all deployments – when one Battle Group leaves, one returns. With the departure of the TRUMAN BATGRU, we eagerly await the return of the GEORGE WASHINGTON BATGRU and our chaplains & RPs aboard USS GEORGE WASHINGTON(CVN 73), USS MONTEREY (CG 61) and USS NORMANDY (CG 60).

Lucky Break

Richard E. Byrd Jr. and the First Navy Chief of Chaplains

By LIEUTENANT COMMANDER RICHARD M. BUDD, U.S. Naval Reserve

The same troublesome foot injury that eventually turned Richard E. Byrd Jr. into an aviator and polar explorer put him in a position to have the ear of the Secretary of the Navy on the matter of an organized Navy chaplaincy in the early 20th century.

Twenty-eight year old Richard Evelyn Byrd Jr. was sure of one thing: his Navy career was over. Here he with only four years of commissioned service, retired on three-fourths pay on 16 March 1916. It seemed an ignominious end to the promising career of the scion was, a junior lieutenant of a prominent Virginia family: forced out of naval service because of foot injuries that caused him to limp and pained him to stand on those four-hour bridge watches. Two fractures from athletic activities during his Naval Academy days and another at sea had taken their toll on this highly motivated and efficient junior officer.¹ Nevertheless, in the end his broken foot and his premature retirement were in many ways providential, not only for Byrd's later distinguished career as an aviator and polar explorer, but for the establishment of a chief of chaplains at the head of the Navy Chaplain Corps. Many know about Byrd the explorer, but the pivotal role Byrd played in organizing the Navy chaplaincy has remained largely forgotten. ² World events and Byrd's determination conspired to give him a second chance for a Navy career when the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917. Unfortunately for Byrd, the opportunities afforded him were not the sea duty he coveted. First, he was tasked with mobilizing and organizing the Rhode Island state naval militia, a job that he nevertheless did with zeal and efficiency. Next, he was assigned to a billet even farther from the sea, a desk job at the Navy Department in Washington, D.C., where he spent his time shuffling transfer forms for enlisted men. Lieutenant Byrd was rescued from this unglamorous labor by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels when he decided to appoint the energetic young man as Secretary to the Naval Commission of Training Camp Activities. This was not the career move for which Byrd would have wished, either—to his mind the change had succeeded only in bringing him a “bigger desk” with a “bigger basket.” Byrd remained an unhappy sailor, becoming depressed and even losing weight. He was convinced he could make no significant contribution to the war while pushing papers in the languid bureaucratic backwaters of the Navy Department. Little did he know it was as the secretary for this naval commission that the young officer would make a truly lasting contribution to the organization of his Navy's chaplains and thereby increase the effectiveness of their ministry to the nation's sailors.

Richard Byrd's interest in the Navy's chaplain work went back as far as his midshipman days at Annapolis. When Chaplain Evan W. Scott (later second chief of chaplains) visited the hospitalized midshipman after one of Byrd's gymnastics accidents, the young man offered his endorsement and support for chaplain ministry in the Navy.³ Young Ensign Byrd proved his interest was genuine when in 1913 he wrote to Secretary Daniels to express his concerns about some chaplains whom he had observed and whom he felt were not living up to their potential. Possessed of less than two years' service himself, Byrd was bold to advise the Secretary of the problems he saw in the Chaplain Corps and in the general “deplorable state of affairs” of organized 46 UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE religion in the Navy. Byrd said he saw two problems that required attention. First, he deplored what he thought was a dearth of good men in the chaplain ranks. In his view, too many chaplains either “succumbed to the conditions of the Navy environment,” became “calloused to their conditions” and did not take effective remedial action, or simply were not suited to the profession. The effective Navy chaplain, he said, was “a rarity.” His second point emphasized that the remedy was to improve the quality of the corps' composition and to increase its numbers.⁴ Byrd's letter detailing his disappointments in some members of the chaplain community coincided with an ongoing effort among Navy chaplains themselves to improve the composition and functioning of their corps. This had been going on as far back as the early part of the 19th century, when non-clergymen had been appointed to chaplaincies by ship captains more interested in the secretarial abilities of the person holding the billet than either that person's ecclesiastical status or his moral and spiritual fitness. Even John Paul Jones seemed to be as interested in obtaining a chaplain with good writing skills as one qualified in spiritual matters. Progress had been made in improving chaplain quality over the course of the next hundred years, but never with complete success. By the turn of the 20th century there still were “problem children” in the chaplain corps, as indeed there were in other line and staff communities, and chaplains with moral lapses seemed particularly offensive. There were several cases of Navy chaplains gone astray. Incidents of drinking problems and womanizing led to resignations and courts martial, and one chaplain committed suicide.⁵ A solution beckoned in the form of better selection and oversight procedures for securing clergy and for monitoring their work. One of the tenets of professionalization is the ability of a profession to control access to and retention in its membership. There was an ongoing debate within the chaplains in the Navy over the need to gain more control over their corps by obtaining the right to scrutinize applicants, set entrance standards, have the means to discipline, and, if necessary, dismiss unfit corps members.

As things stood, chaplains were managed by the Bureau of Navigation, by persons unfamiliar with the nature of the profession and its needs, persons outside the clergy ranks. In particular, there was no chaplain in charge of the Navy's chaplains, no administrator-professional, as was already the case in the Medical Corps and the Nurse Corps, so there were no real standards of accountability and no person or organization among chaplains themselves charged with monitoring chaplain performance. Those unbecoming and inefficient examples such as Byrd observed were still on duty in part because of the unorganized and headless state of chaplain ranks. The situation was nothing new and chaplains had complained about it for years. Likely the problem was neither nearly as bleak nor as widespread as the limited experience of young Byrd seemed to portray, but it was a genuine problem and needed to be addressed.⁶ For many years Navy chaplains had discussed the idea of a chaplain assigned to the Navy Department in Washington, D.C., to supervise such matters as chaplain assignment and to attend to legislative matters before Congress relating to chaplains. Every other staff corps had its lobbyists in place with Congress. The location of the Navy Yard in Washington made it logical to many chaplains that the chaplain assigned to that facility could double as a liaison with the Secretary of the Navy's office and as a monitor of congressional actions. This is in fact what happened when chaplains sought redress for the slights they felt as a result of their omission from the rank and pay adjustments resulting from the Naval Personnel Act of 1898. Chaplains William G. Cassard, Roswell R. Hoes, and George Livingston Bayard, all assigned successively at the Navy Yard, endeavored to use their presence in the vicinity of the Navy Department to organize efforts to improve chaplain pay, status, entry requirements, and organization. One of the suggestions made in the years just preceding World War I was that the Navy at least establish "an examining board of chaplains" to screen candidates for chaplain commissions. In 1909 the Navy accepted this idea and created a Board of Chaplains to examine applicants and administer a written examination. This was not a permanent and ongoing board, however, and the sporadic nature of its meetings never allowed it to function in any kind of continuous organizational supervisory capacity. While many other professions both inside and outside the military were bureaucratizing themselves to meet modern requirements, the U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps went into World War I without any bureaucratic organization of its own.⁷ The idea of a chaplain-in-charge was not new. Naval chaplains in the 19th century broached the matter intermittently; the idea resurfaced in reform efforts after the turn of the century. In 1913 Chaplain Bayard had recommended to Secretary Daniels that he appoint a senior chaplain at NAVAL HISTORY DECEMBER 2002 47 *A steady and no-nonsense minister who had stood on the bridge with Admiral George Dewey at the Battle of Manila Bay 19 years before, first Navy Chief of Chaplains John Brown Frazier fully proved himself the "big man" that Byrd believed could run the office successfully.*

COURTESY NAVY CHAPLAIN RESOURCE BRANCH the Navy Department, but nothing came of it. The pressures of war and the increased requirements for efficient direction of the Navy's chaplaincy efforts made 1917 a propitious time to renew Bayard's suggestion. Still, nothing happened as bureaucratic inertia protected the status quo. Into this pregnant moment came Lieutenant Byrd in his capacity as secretary for training camp activities, a task that led him to have substantial contact with chaplains. It must have been from these dealings with chaplains that Byrd became aware of their ideas for reform of their corps. On 13 October 1917, Byrd wrote a letter to Secretary Daniels in which he made a detailed argument in favor of selecting a senior chaplain to serve in Washington at the Navy Department who would coordinate Navy chaplain affairs. Byrd said no one could manage the chaplains better than one of their own; indeed, he argued that this circumstance was a major reason that chaplains had not lived up to their potential. The quality of appointees would not improve until chaplains made the selections: "As long as anyone but a Chaplain is allowed to pass on men for the Chaplain Corps we may expect only men of small caliber." Byrd said the appointment of a head of the corps would raise the morale of the chaplains and improve their standing. Maintaining a moral atmosphere had been a concern of Daniels, who harbored a paternalistic atmosphere toward his sailors. Byrd argued that "an efficient man of God" was an essential ingredient to this end. Moreover, the ever-increasing welfare work and the need to coordinate it was yet another reason for the chaplains to have someone represent them at the Navy Department. The only objection that Byrd could anticipate was potential disharmony between Protestant and Roman Catholic elements, but he said he had many letters from chaplains indicating that this would not be a problem, certainly not if a "man big enough to make impossible any discord" were appointed. The young officer concluded his letter by saying that although the corps may have operated successfully without a chaplain at its head while there were only 24 men to manage, the current planned expansion to at least a hundred chaplains made the creation of a chaplain-in-chief "vastly more pressing."⁸ Three weeks later, on 5 November 1917, Secretary Daniels ordered John Brown Frazier, the Navy's most senior chaplain and a Methodist like Daniels, to duty at the Navy Department. The Secretary charged Frazier with three primary responsibilities. First, he entrusted him with the supervision of the selection of candidates for chaplaincies from those names submitted by the churches. Second, he asked him to oversee chaplain assignments. Third and most important, Daniels gave Frazier "general supervision of the Chaplain Corps."⁹ At last the Navy chaplains had one of their own at their head. The appointment rested not on law but only Daniels's order, but the chaplains need not have worried. Traditions once begun in the Navy are difficult to change, and despite Frazier's fears that a new Secretary might dismantle the arrangement, the billeting of the senior chaplain at the Navy Department has continued to this day. The Navy chaplains finally had their first administrator-professional in charge of day-to-day chaplain ministry.

Although the

position Frazier inaugurated did not officially receive the title “chief of chaplains” until 1944, de facto he was.¹⁰ The question remains, however: Just how influential was the youthful lieutenant and future Antarctic explorer in getting 48 UNITED STATES NAVAL INSTITUTE Evan W. Scott, who succeeded Frazier in the new chief of chaplains billet, cited Byrd’s idea as the catalyst leading to the creation of the post. The result, said Scott, was increased esprit de corps among chaplains, greater efficiency, and a previously unknown recognition for the work of chaplains.

¹Coram Foster, *Rear Admiral Byrd and the Polar Expeditions* (New York: A. L. Burt, 1930), pp. 11-12, 70-76; Lisle A. Rose, *Assault on Eternity: Richard E. Byrd and the Exploration of Antarctica 1946-47* (Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press, 1980), p. 19. ²Richard Evelyn Byrd, *Skyward* (New York: Blue Ribbon Books, 1928), p. 29.

³Evan W. Scott to Richard E. Byrd Jr., 19 July 1922, Records of the Chaplains Division, General Correspondence, 1804-1916, Entry File 377; Records of the Bureau of Navigation, 1804-1946, Record Group 24; National Archives, Washington, DC. ⁴Richard E. Byrd Jr. to Josephus Daniels, 30 October 1913, Josephus Daniels Papers, Navy File—Religion and Chaplains, Library of Congress, Washington, DC, Container 592, Microfilm Reel 79, p. 1.

⁵See Clifford M. Drury, *The History of the Chaplain Corps, United States Navy*, vol. 1, 1778-1939 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949), pp. 4ff. For a synopsis of some of the chaplaincy’s failures, see James R. Reckner, “‘What Manner of Man’: U.S. Navy Chaplain Corps, 1896-1906,” unpublished paper, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, 1993. ⁶See Wilbert E. Moore, *The Professions: Rules and Roles* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1970), for a synopsis of the characteristics of a profession from a sociological view. See also Richard M. Budd, “Serving Two Masters: The Professionalization and Bureaucratization of American Military Chaplaincy, 1860-1920” (Ph.D. diss., The Ohio State University, 1994), or Richard M. Budd, *Serving Two Masters: The Development of American Military Chaplaincy, 1860-1920* (Lincoln, NE, and London: University of Nebraska Press, 2002). ⁷George Livingston Bayard to David Tribou, 23 October 1906, Entry File 377, Record Group 24, National Archives; Drury, *History of the Chaplain Corps*, vol. 1, p. 144. ⁸Richard E. Byrd Jr. to Josephus Daniels, 13 October 1917, Entry File 377, Record Group 24, National Archives. ⁹Navy Department, Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1918, p. 131. ¹⁰Drury, *History of the Chaplain Corps*, vol. 1, p. 165, n. 3. ¹¹Evan W. Scott to Richard E. Byrd Jr., 19 July 1922, Entry File 377, Record Group 24, National Archives. ¹²*Ibid.*

COURTESY NAVY CHAPLAIN RESOURCE BRANCH ting the chaplains their chief? Was there any evidence that his arguments were pivotal in Daniels’s decision? A 1922 letter from Frazier’s successor, Evan W. Scott, to Byrd provides some insight into the influence of Byrd on Daniels’s decision. Scott wrote to Byrd that he “had a feeling, that you, at that time in the Bureau and a member of the Naval Commission on Training Camp Activities, were more or less responsible.” Scott related that while he had never seen a copy of Byrd’s October 1917 letter to Daniels, now, five years after the event, Chaplain Frazier, in a conversation with four or five senior Navy chaplains, had confirmed Byrd’s role. Chaplain Scott indicated that all Navy chaplains owed Lieutenant Byrd a debt of gratitude for his intervention on behalf of a chief of chaplains. “No one who has not served under these two [different] policies can appreciate what has been accomplished. Before we were a group of individuals with no band of affiliation other than personal friendship and there was no system or method in the work or assignment of Chaplains. Now every Chaplain feels that he is a part of a live organization.” Without discounting the work of Frazier or others, Scott told Byrd that the “underlying cause” was the “change in method brought about by your suggestion.”¹¹ Scott reminded Byrd of his bedside visit to the injured midshipman at the naval hospital many years before and how Byrd had said he would “earnestly support” the work of the chaplain “as he had opportunity.” Scott declared that Byrd’s support for a chief of chaplains “brought about in a short time an accomplishment greater than I thought possible, and possibly anything you dreamed.” Scott, now the successor to John Frazier, concluded: “I wish that all our chaplains were fully cognizant of the facts in this matter, but I can assure you that they will come to know them in due time.”¹² Somehow this anecdote about the timely intervention of young Richard E. Byrd Jr. on behalf of the Navy Chaplain Corps did not make it into the official chaplain history. Clearly, the Chaplain Corps, and indeed the men and women of all the sea services of today, owe the man who later became so well known as a rear admiral, scientist, and polar explorer a substantial debt. It has taken 80 years, but the record is clear how fortuitous Byrd’s broken foot was for the creation of the first Navy chief of chaplains. His foresight and persistence made possible a more efficient and stronger ministry in the naval services. Commander Budd served as a surface warfare officer on the USS *Harold J. Ellison* (DD-864) from 1977 to 1981. He left active duty to attend seminary and become a Lutheran pastor and a chaplain in the Naval Reserve. He has a Ph.D. in military history from The Ohio State University. He is the author of *Serving Two Masters: The Development of American Military Chaplaincy, 1860-1920* (Lincoln, NE, and London: University of Nebraska Press, 2002), and has written material for the Navy Chaplain Resource Branch’s history projects.

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